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EXECUTED

Sir Roger Casement Hanged Wednesday Morning in Tower of London.

Went to His Death With Fortitude That Marked His Life.

Stood Calmly While Noose Was Adjusted About His Neck.

PETITIONS FOR CLEMENCY VAIN

The murder of Sir Roger Casement, as no other term can be applied to it, is but a culmination of the series of murders of Irish statesmen, patriots and citizens by the British Government and is only another chapter in the bloody and criminal history of the British Empire.



Two years ago the English Government offered \$5,000 in gold to have Sir Roger assassinated at Christiana, Norway, where he was stopping at that time, the offer being made in writing by Findlay, the British Norwegian Consul, the plot to murder being coiled up in the hands of Sir Roger Casement's body servant. Just one hundred and thirteen years ago next month Robert Emmet was meted out the same fate as Casement's, and during that long period of time England has continued the same policy, crushing the Irish for their liberty and murdering the Irish statesmen and patriots who sprung from the Green Isle and who sacrificed their lives fighting for her liberty.

Sir Roger Casement, Irish Knight, was executed at 9 o'clock Thursday morning for high treason. Almost up to the hour he was led forth from the historic Tower of London, where he had been confined, to the death chamber, efforts were made by his friends to obtain a reprieve. The Government, however, in its decision to execute the death penalty, Sir Roger went to his death with the same fortitude that marked his life and stood calmly while the hangman's noose was adjusted about his neck. Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man and shortly afterward a little procession headed by the clergymen with Casement following, a warden on either side, proceeded toward the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones: "Lord, have mercy on my soul." Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commended his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap.

Immediately after the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit where, after the application of the usual test, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after 9. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement, his body will be buried in quick lime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

An affecting incident took place outside the prison wall as the execution was in progress. At the back of the prison, a little distance from the jeering crowd about the gates, was a group of about thirty Irish men and women. When the clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and with bowed heads remained for some moments silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow-countryman. Immediately after the execution three notices were posted on the prison door. The first, signed by the Under Sheriff of London, the Governor of the prison and Father James McCarrell, Casement's confessor, read: "Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger David Casement in His Majesty's prison at Pentonville in our presence."

All the members of Casement's family were Protestants, and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered as a member of the Roman Catholic church, and since that time Fathers McCarrell and Carey, of Eden Grove church, near the prison, have been ministering to him. He received his first and only communion at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, when he assisted at mass in the cell. One of his attendants said that his overpowering love for God and Ireland was most striking. According to this attendant, the last words of the condemned man, apart

from his prayers, were: "I die for my country." Father McCarrell said that he found Casement to be a beautiful character, and that he never instructed anyone in his religion who showed himself a quicker or more promising learner. In England the Manchester Guardian and a number of other papers pleaded for mercy and petitions asking for a reprieve were circulated in London. Adherents of John Redmond forwarded to Premier Asquith a petition signed by six Bishops, twenty-six members of Parliament and fifty-two other persons, including a number of educators. Pope Benedict interceded in Casement's behalf, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British Government, and Irish Nationalists having urged upon the Pontiff that the prisoner was not a traitor but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

KNIGHTS AT DAVENPORT

With Most Rev. John Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate as the honored guest, and with a dozen Archbishops and Bishops among those in attendance, the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus convened at Davenport on Tuesday for the thirty-fourth annual session. A programme that possessed many attractive features had been arranged for the occasion, and the event brought together delegates and thousands of visitors from every State in the Union, from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Philippines.

The fourth degree was exemplified for a class of over 250 candidates on Monday and the convention opened on the following day with a solemn Pontifical mass at Sacred Heart Cathedral, Archbishop Bonzano being the celebrant. The sermon was preached by Most Rev. James J. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque. When the Supreme Council went into session at the Columbia Theater addresses were delivered by Gov. Clarke of Iowa, State and local officials, the Knights of Columbus, and by representatives of the civic organizations.

One of the most interesting features of the programme and doubtless one of the most enlightening and impressive functions at the convention was the public mass meeting for non-Catholics and the public generally at the Coliseum on Wednesday evening, when Joseph Scott, of Los Angeles, the eloquent champion of Catholicism, delivered a stirring address on "Catholic Citizenship."

The convention re-elected the four members of the Board of Directors whose terms expired. They are John H. Reddin, of Denver; W. D. Wier, of St. Paul; Dr. N. A. Dussault, of Quebec, and Judge Paul Scheidt, of Donaldville, La. By unanimous vote the Knights agreed to provide immediately for the establishment of a recreation camp on the Mexican border for its soldier members.

CHORAL CLUB SUNSET

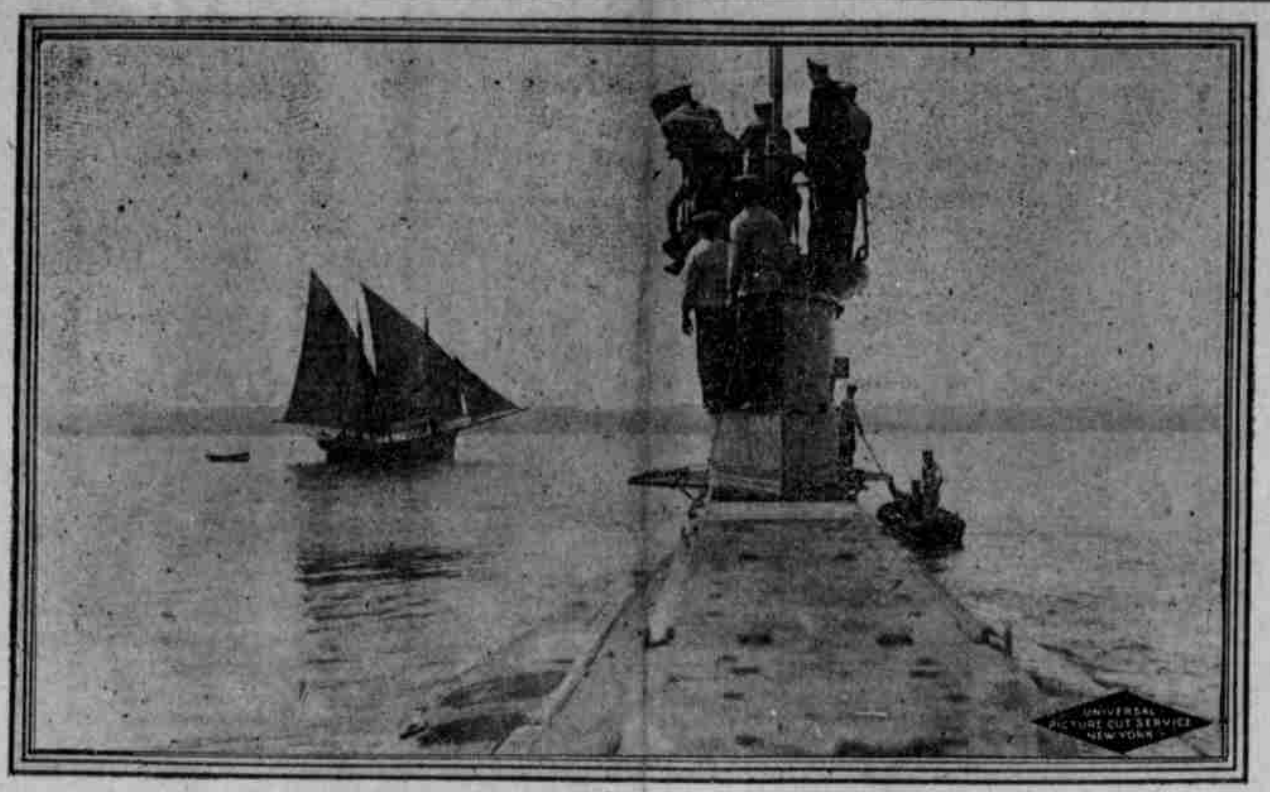
This evening the Homer Smith will take Mackin Council's Choral Club and its friends up the river for a sunset excursion. The stars of the recent show, "The Soldiers," will be the guests of the council, and will help entertain all present. Music, dancing and high-class vaudeville will be the programme, and a large attendance is expected. Aulyn Kanston will direct the vaudeville, in which will appear Misses Bertha Cohn, Evelyn Johnson and Nettye Fenton, assisted by the "Tin Soldiers." In addition to the above the Committee of Arrangements have secured Misses Ellen and Imelda Kippes to sing and dance their latest successes. These last two little ladies are very talented and have been much in demand this season. This will be the last excursion of the season for Mackin Council.



FRED K. C. PENFIELD, United States Ambassador to Austria.

CROAGH PATRICK

The past Sunday people gathered from all parts of Ireland to take part in the annual pilgrimage to Croagh Patrick in the County Mayo. It is easy to realize that Croagh Patrick mountain has hallowed memories for the Irish, as it was on its summit that St. Patrick fasted and prayed for his people. It was here also that he pleaded for the Divine protection for the country to which he became so much attached.



WILL WAKE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE EXPOSE HER? The opinion of those who know seems to agree that the oily wakeleft by a submarine discloses her whereabouts to the enemy craft. The photograph shows a submarine under gas motor leaving behind a distinct wake.

TROUBLE

The Socialist Pot Is Boiling and No Relief in Sight For Party.

Defection Made Complete by Desertion of Another Near Organ.

New York State Executive Committee Expels Schenectady Mayor.

THEY WORK THE SPOILS SYSTEM

The Metropolitan Magazine was formerly a near-organ of the Socialist party. At least it devoted much of its space to their propaganda. Morris Hillquit was one of its conspicuous contributors, and Art Young, as a lingering memory, is still employed as its Washington cartoonist. For some time of late it has had a change of heart. It has become the vehicle for the utterances of one who loves the Socialists not at all, the famous Col. Roosevelt. And as if to mark the defection all the more complete it publishes in its current issue an article from the pen of Schenectady's Mayor, Dr. Lunn, denouncing in no uncertain words the "machine" of the Socialist party. Mayor Lunn, it may be said, has been expelled by this "machine" from the party, together with Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the President of the Common Council of Schenectady, and many others. The reason for their expulsion, as is pretty generally known, was because they refused to obey the "local" of the Socialist party of Schenectady in the matter of political appointments.

This local is composed of the dues paying members of the party in particular community, and not of those who voted the Socialist ticket in the election. It is in this way the party throughout the country is organized, the local being a very valuable asset for propaganda purposes. During Lunn's first term as Mayor the local declared in its constitution that that body could instruct the officials in those things "that it may deem wise and proper" and that the officials must obey this dictation. Dr. Lunn refused to abide by this dictation and was done away with before his next campaign. As soon as he again came into office a wrangle began over the appointment to political places of members of the party. The result was that Lunn and his fellows in office were expelled from the party by the State Executive Committee of New York.

"Many a Socialist speaker," writes Lunn, "almost foams at the mouth when he enters upon his tirade against the injustices which he charges direct to the well-oiled machines operated by Barnes and Murphy." But the Socialist "machine," he shows us, is practically every bit as bad; and the spoils system is at work there, too. Human nature is a peculiar proposition. It refuses to change in certain ways and decidedly will not do so for the better through force of materialistic teaching. Socialism is having a hard time at the job of changing it in this way; we have much reason to despair of its success. The attempts which it has practically made have not shown any brilliant future possibilities. Its promise of a millennium is more than doubtful. C. B. of C. V.

LADY DAY IN HARVEST.

"Welcome to the Irish People of Chicago and Vicinity" is the caption of a circular to be sent out this week to many thousands of American citizens of Irish birth or descent. The circular announces the forty-first annual demonstration of the United Irish Societies of Chicago to be held at Brand's Park on Tuesday, August 15. The announcement is signed by James A. Hogan, Chairman of the day; James P. Walsh, President, and Thomas P. Bonfield, Secretary of the societies, composed of eighteen separate Irish organizations. "Our forty-first

REPUBLICANS

Not Enthusiased Over the Reception of Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

New York Herald's Unique Campaign Brings Some Startling Results.

Axton and Louisville Herald Fighting For Control of Local G. O. P.

REPUBLICANS SUPPORT SHERLEY

To find out how the Hughes speech of acceptance was received throughout the country the New York Herald instructed its correspondents in many of the large cities throughout the country to interview the first ten men they met, the class of men being interviewed coming from all walks of life, from the hack driver and elevator man to the merchant and capitalist. In New York City the ten were about evenly divided between Wilson and Hughes. One of those interviewed said: "Hughes is off in his Mexican talk; the Republicans left that muddle to Wilson." In San Francisco about seven out of ten declared themselves as satisfied with the speech while in Philadelphia disappointment was expressed. In Boston, Bloomington and Denver the preponderance was against Hughes, while in St. Paul, Burlington and New Haven the majority declared themselves in favor of the Republican nominee, by assuming the interviews was that the speech of Hughes did not have the right ring, and that the Progressives couldn't see it at all. There is no denying the fact that Hughes as a candidate for election would be as strong as when he was the silent candidate for the nomination, it appearing that he was better thought of by the people in the role of a Sphinx than that of the spouting campaign orator.

Then, again, the gathering of the Progressives in Indianapolis Thursday boded no good for the prospects of unity in the Republican ranks, and if the Bull Moose party doesn't decide on a full ticket it would not be surprising to see many of the leaders of that party come out in an endorsement for Wilson. It has repeatedly been said in these columns that if Wilson could straighten out the tangle in Mexican affairs in the next month or so and read the riot act to England his re-election would be assured. From present indications both may come to pass, as Whiskers Carranza is not so keen for a fight just now, with fair chances of his elimination altogether, while the opportunity grows daily for a chance to give a stinging rebuke to John Bull. There has been no let-up in the robbery of our mails; the English theater audiences are hooting and jeering Wilson's name; the British warships hovering at our gates were not thought of so kindly, and last but not least the murder of Sir Roger Casement, despite the plea of our President, Senators, Congressmen and others, all of these giving Wilson the opportunity of his life, and this step would bring him in a hurry the support of the entire American people.

The Republican primary here today for the nominations for Congress, Prosecuting Attorney, State Senator and Councilman promises to leave some bitter after effects, and Dr. Ryans and his associates of the old-line Republican faction will certainly have a crow to pick with the Herald and its Bull Moose followers because of the methods used to injure Dr. Ryans' candidacy, he being the real choice of the Republican party, while Owens is the Bull Moose favorite. It is amusing to observe the high sounding platitudes of the Herald in regard to machine politics, etc., while Messrs. Chilton and Searcy, of the Owens faction, have done everything possible to prevent Ryans getting an even break with election officers, etc. An

FORGETS THE OUTSIDE.

Lloyd-George thinks clearly, sees clearly and speaks clearly in the following eloquent passage: "Sometimes we criticize the Roman Catholic church very severely, but there is no church that has made a surer and deeper search into human nature. The Roman Catholic church, the greatest religious organization in the world, conducts its worship in a common tongue. The Roman Catholics conduct their worship in a language of worship, their church utilizes every means of taking people outside every day interests, and seeks to induce them to forget what is outside. Thus the language of commerce and every day occupation is left outside, and the people are taught the language of worship. That shows a shrewd, deep insight into the human mind."

LADIES TAKE CHARGE.

The next euchre and lotto party to be held in St. Patrick's old school hall, Thirtieth and Market, takes place Monday night, when a nice tally prize will be awarded. The ladies who will receive and have charge are Mesdames J. W. Noone and Grace Noble and Misses A. Dolan, Margaret Welscher and Mary Sheehan, and they assure their friends an enjoyable evening.

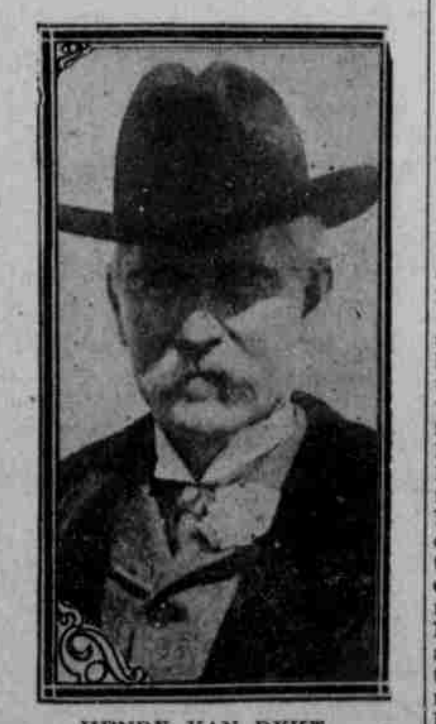
stated before, the real issue at stake is the control of the Republican party here next year, and Wood Axton, the Bull Moose leader, is not fighting half as much for Owens as he is for Axton. Following his lead are the ex-Democrats and political pirates, with the Junior Order boys beating the tomtoms and brushing up their little red badges for the polls next year. Scenting another grab at Axton's barrel, the Herald is paving the way for a billingsgate campaign in which it delights to picture Democrats behind the bars, etc., the matter used being about as near to the truth as the Herald's "War Day by Day," which slyly attacks and predicts the fall of Germany every day.

Many Democrats are prone to accept a suggestion made by Mayor Buschmeyer the other day in which he thought it advisable for the party members not to discuss or plan for next year's races just now, but all pitch in and roll up another record breaking majority for Congressman Sherley and the Democratic ticket. It goes without saying that this is easily possible as Mr. Sherley will receive the independent vote in a bulk, and the writer ventures to say that 90 per cent. of the Hughes-Fairbanks workers organized the other day will scratch their ticket to vote for his election. This committee is composed of the flower of the Republican party, especially from the standpoint of wealth and prestige, but it is especially noticeable that they are not interested in the Republican Congressional primary today.

Many voters are discussing the selection of two members of the Board of Education this fall and the impression is gaining ground that they will make a choice themselves and that the voters should select their choice or choices in the same manner as they select the Board of Aldermen, voted for from the city at large. Ben W. Kling, who made such a remarkable race two years ago, is again in the field, canvassing among the voters of all parties, and it is believed that he will be elected in November. Nothing is being said against the personal qualifications of the two members of the present board who are candidates, but it is a protest against the method of selection.

MADE THEM FEEL GOOD.

Division 1. A. O. H., held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday of last week, and despite the extreme heat many members attended who had been absent from previous meetings, as well as the old guard, who never miss one. President Mark Ryan was unavoidably absent, and Vice President William L. Cushing occupied the chair, conducting the meeting and expediting the business in a very laudable manner. The presence of James P. Barry added zest to the proceedings, and in his usual manner he spoke with zeal and earnestness for the good and future welfare of Division 1. He was glad to see so many present and to know that the division now, as ever, was able to meet her financial obligations. Financial Secretary Clancy was kept busy taking dues from members, while Treasurer Thomas Keenan kept tally on the dollars and announced with glee that he had just received more money from dues at this meeting than would pay all claims against the division. This put all members in a good cheer as was perceptible by the remarks of the various speakers. The Recording Secretary, Daniel McCarthy, was instructed to send out notices to all members to attend the next meeting and learn the good advancement made by the order and its achievements since the first of the year. The Visiting Committee reported no member on the sick list at present, and this gave more joy to the members present, as manifested ere the meeting adjourned.



HENRY VAN DYKE, United States Ambassador to Holland.

CARDINAL SOLE SURVIVOR.

It is interesting to note that Cardinal Gibbons, now in the eighty-second year of his age, is the sole survivor of the 800 Bishops who attended the Ecumenical Council, of whom he was the youngest.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The Right Rev. Thomas Grace, Bishop of Sacramento, was seventy-five years old Wednesday. More vigorous and active than many men years younger, he celebrated his birthday quietly, but was quite busy receiving congratulations and messages from the people of his diocese and all parts of the country.

DISTANT

Seems Prospect of an Amicable Settlement of the Irish Problem.

John Dillon Calls Upon the Government to Disclose Its Plan.

Joe Devlin Denounces Premier's Method of Shifting Responsibility.

POSITION OF NATIONALIST PARTY

The debate in the House of Commons Monday on John Dillon's motion urging the Government to disclose its plan for the government of Ireland during the war, seems to have left the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Irish problem as distant as before. Premier Asquith made a conciliatory speech, but he had little to announce tending to appease Nationalist susceptibility, for although he expressed the conviction that a permanent settlement would be reached sooner than many persons imagined, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, made it clear that his party was dissatisfied and would henceforth consider it self-absolved from association with the coalition Government and free to criticize and oppose it independently in any circumstances. The main ground for his objection to the Government's plan for an interim government was that it would be in the hands of the new Secretary for Ireland, Henry Edward Duke, and the Attorney General, Sir Frederick E. Smith, both Unionists; that in fact it was a revival of Castle government.

John Redmond, in the course of his speech, made much of the agreement between Sir Edward Carson and himself. He said he did not think it worth Sir Edward Carson's while to seek to vary the terms of the agreement. Redmond added that the position of the Nationalist party was that in the midst of a great war it was impossible seriously to consider a permanent settlement of these questions. They had agreed to every word of the written contract which was accepted by their followers as a temporary measure. He had objected to the formation of a coalition Government at the first, but what they now were getting was a pure Unionist Government in Ireland. He did not care how able or broad-minded such a Government might be, he objected to it altogether. It would cause the most profound dissatisfaction in Ireland, and instead of allaying the present unrest would tend in the opposite direction. The Government, he contended, ought instantly to withdraw the proclamation of martial law. He assured the House that throughout the unhappy circumstances of this controversy he had not been able for a moment to forget the war. Nothing had happened, or could happen, to alter his views about that. He repeated that the very highest interests of Ireland consisted in that country doing her duty, and she was doing so now.

The leading features of Premier Asquith's speech were the announcement of the new Secretary for Ireland; his sidetracking of the so-called Plunkett scheme for an advisory council, which had been strongly supported outside of the house, but which the Premier declared was impracticable, and the announcement that there would be no reduction of the military forces in Ireland. He also indicated that all the Unionist members of the Cabinet were in practical agreement with Lord Lansdowne. This was further confirmed by Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, who admitted that Lord Lansdowne and himself had arrived at the same point by different paths.

Joseph Devlin, who followed, said he hoped that the next time he marched with the Nationalists through the division lobby, it would be for the purpose of turning out the coalition Government. He warned the Government that to kill the constitutional movement for home rule, and charged the Premier with cowardice in turning over to Lloyd-George the attempt to reach a settlement. It was another example of the Premier's method of shifting responsibility. Mr. Devlin said he could never agree to a reduction of representation in Westminster until a permanent settlement was reached. He had never heard "a more idiotic" proposal than the one put forward by Asquith, and he suggested to Sir Edward Carson that what British statesmen failed to settle Irishmen might settle for themselves.

SEVERE ON CHURCH.

The Catholic church in England has been dealt a severe blow in the Government's dictation that the seminaries which are eighteen years of age and who have not commenced the study of theology are subject to military duty. The ruling is such as to catch all aspirants to the priesthood except a few who are already in the last stages of their preparation for God's service. This will mean that if the war continues for a protracted period, the seminaries, when those now therein are ordained, must close, while eventually there will come a period of years when there will be no one ready for ordination.